

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: \$2 50 IN ADVANCE

VOL. 11. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 23, 1855. NO. 25.

Professional and Business Cards.

M. B. SMITH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, WILMINGTON, N. C.,
A. Practices in the Counties of New Hanover, Sampson,
Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus.

Will be at his office on Front Street every Saturday.

March 10th, 1854. 27-1y

FORNEY, GEORGE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, WHITEVILLE, N. C.,
A. Practices in the Counties of Columbus, New Hanover,
Sampson, Bladen and Robeson.

March 10th, 1854. 27-1y

GEO. W. ROSE,

CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

C. & D. DUPRE, Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
and Apothecaries, Wilmington, N. C.

May 9th, 1855. 28-1y

C. DUPRE.

S. M. WEST,

AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-1st Street, Wilmington, N. C.

D. C. FREEMAN, GEO. HOUSTON,
PRENTISS & HOUSTON, WILMINGTON, N. C.,
D. C. FREEMAN & CO., New York,
MERCHANTS AND FACTORIES.

JAS. C. SMITH & CO., MILES COSTIN,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, have removed their offices to the second floor of the building formerly occupied by the Fogg Company, where they are prepared to attend to the business in the Commission line.

All business entrusted to them will be punctually attended to. [Jan. 20, 1854.]

B. F. & A. J. GRADY,

GEORERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Liberal cash advances made on consignments of Naval Stores and other products.

Office on Water Street, next door North of the Custom House.

JONATHAN L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs his public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line.

He keeps constantly on hand, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Plastering Hair, Philadelphia Press Brick, Fire Brick.

W. B. THOMAS, PRACTICAL DENTIST for the last ten years, charged for

10 or less artificial teeth on fine gold plate, \$7 00

An entire set of teeth on fine gold plate, \$12 00

Ditto on Platina plate, with artificial gums, \$15 00

Upper or under ditto, \$15 00

A Fiveteeth tooth that cannot be distinguished from the natural, \$5 00

A fine gold filling, warranted permanent, \$2 00

And destroying the nerve, \$3 to \$10

Extracting a tooth, 50cts to 1 00

Extract dentifrices and tooth brushes always on hand. Every operation warranted to give entire satisfaction. Teeth immediately after the fangs, and immediately after the gums have shrunken, without additional charge.

Office Market-st., 2 doors below the Church.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 24th, 1854. 195-1m—31-1t

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c., &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite Shaw's old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

C. MYERS,

IMPORTER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, &c., &c., and retail, No. 1-1/2 Market-street, Wilmington, N. C. 5

J. M. ROBINSON,

GENERAL MERCHANT.

Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other articles.

Liberal advances made on consignment.

Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 2d, '55. 30v-7y

J. M. MONK,

COMMISSION MERCHANT, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Prompt and personal attention given to the sale or shipment of all kinds of country produce.

May be found at the store recently occupied by

GRADY & MONK.

May 23, 1854. 220-1w—38-1y

W. H. McKNY,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL GROCER and FOWARDING MERCHANT, SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.

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Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 2d, '55. 9-1f

J. M. ROBINSON,

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Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 2d, '55. 7-1y

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May 23, 1854. 220-1w—38-1y

F. C. SINGLETON,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Particular attention given to the sale of Timbers, Lumber, Naval Stores, and all kinds of country produce.

Nov. 20th, 1854. 56-10-1t

N. F. BOURDEAUX,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS.

The subscriber having been elected Inspector of Naval Stores and Provisions, in the Town of Wilmington, at the December Term of the County Court of New Hanover County, will give prompt attention to all business in that line entrusted to him.

Dec. 22, 1854—16-1f

N. F. BOURDEAUX,

TO THE TRAVELLERS AND OTHERS.

The undersigned has now completed arrangements, where by he is enabled to convey PASSENGERS from MARLS-ILL DELL, on the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, to the various stations on the line.

Particular attention to the sale of Timbers, Lumber, Naval Stores, and all kinds of country produce.

Nov. 20th, 1854. 16-1f

A. D. BORDEAUX,

FRANKLIN HOTEL,

WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

The subscribers having taken charge of the Franklin Hotel, near the Rail Road Depot, beg leave to inform the public that their Table and Rooms shall be well furnished, to all who may desire to accommodate themselves in that place.

JAMES ORRELL,

G. W. CROOME,

C. L. OATES' HOTEL, WARSOW, N. C.

To the Traveling Public:

Our Steam Grist Mill is now in successful operation. We

will have it in our power to deliver the above articles at short notice.

We have a 23 horse power engine and shall run two

hours a day, except Saturday.

Under care to be addressed to C. DuPré & Co., or to the sub-

scriber.

Care Ground on Toll.

T. SMITH & CO. 33-1y—190-1f

F. C. SINGLETON,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

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Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 2d, '55. 48-1f

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THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, FEB. 23, 1855.

The Congressional Elections in North Carolina.

All our readers are, we presume, aware of the fact that the election of eight congressmen to represent the eight congressional districts of North Carolina, will take place on the first Thursday in August next. The term of service of the present congressional delegation will expire on the fourth of next month. In view of the near approach of the day of election, the subject naturally and properly begins to attract a measure of public attention, which will increase as the season advances and be rendered more than usually absorbing by the peculiar and interesting position of national affairs, especially in relation to matters nearly connected with the peace and safety of the Southern States, arising from the unparalleled increase and greatly heightened tone of aggression adopted by the abolition party at the North, in view of its vast assemblage of strength in recent elections in that section of the Union, occurring simultaneously with the rapid development of a new power in the State which has advanced step by step with the triumphs of abolitionism, sweeping the same states which it has swept, and obtaining victories on the same fields and over the same opponent—the National Democratic party. Of the actual connection between the two movements we have only facts and results to guide us in forming an opinion, but these are decisive, if we admit the force of the scriptural axiom which says that "by their fruits ye shall know them." At any rate, the fact of a large abolition increase of power is, unfortunately, too true, and, as a consequence, the critical nature of the position in which the Southern States are placed, and the necessity for caution, and a careful regard to the standing and qualifications of the men sent to guard her interests and maintain her honor on the floor of Congress, who should not only be known and devoted friends of the South, but free from entangling alliances—secret embarrassing connections with movements of Northern growth, whereby their independent action, as Southern representatives, might be clogged or their efficiency destroyed.

We take it for granted, as a matter from which no good democrat will dissent, that, in the ensuing election, as in all past political contests, the Democratic party of North Carolina will go into the struggle relying upon the strength of the great conservative principles which it has so often proclaimed to the world, and which have so often received the enthusiastic approval of the American people. In this sign it will conquer and in none other. In baring its broad breast to stem the torrent of isms and excitements, and to fight once more the battles of the constitution and of the principles of constitutional construction which have come down from the days of Jefferson, the party will give another evidence of its pure and unselfish devotion to principle, and show how far it stands above the mere temporary but not harmless excitements of the day. In refusing to join in the Maine Liquor Law had not a sort of chance with a North Carolina Legislature. We say so again; and, from some recent demonstrations, we had supposed that the active mover in the matter felt this too; but it appears that we must have been mistaken, since all, or nearly all, the memorials on the subject, presented to the Legislature, prayed for a law to prohibit entirely the traffic in intoxicating Liquors. Now, for our part, we wouldn't care if there should never be a single drop of liquor bought, sold, made or brought into the State. But that is not the question—the practical question is, whether any Legislature is prepared to pass a prohibitory law, and whether, if passed, the people would submit to its enforcement. The course of the Legislature which has just adjourned, answers the first part of this question pretty effectually. Such being the plain state of the case, it might be worth while to enquire what can be done or what might have been done, if a reasonable course had been adopted. The most flagrant abuses arising under the operations of the existing license laws would have been corrected. The laws themselves would have been made more stringent, with such powers of neighborhood restraint as would have pretty effectually guarded against many evils, now justly complained of. All this, and more we sincerely believe might have been done. But in grasping after impracticabilities all has lost.

But if all legal prohibition (of doubtful advantage at the best) has been lost, we are pleased to believe that substantial temperance has not been lost; that intoxication is much less common than formerly, and that public opinion—the great regulator—bids fair to arrange all these matters satisfactorily.

The Herald of Wednesday learns from Mr. McMillan, that power has been given to the commissioners of town, when authorized by a vote of two-thirds of the legal voters of the town, to subscribe four hundred thousand dollars to any scheme of internal improvement, and not more than that amount to any one scheme, and to issue bonds for the purpose of raising the money. The power of appointing an inspector of flour, forage and provisions, is taken from the County Court, and vested in the Commissioners. The Commissioners of Navigation are authorized to appoint a Shipping Master, who alone shall ship seamen, etc. The Commissioners have extended powers, authorizing them to open streets—to have a new survey of the town—to provide for the registry of votes—to prevent unlawful trading, etc.

Of the more important matters, that in relation to the opening of streets was the only one discussed in town meeting, and with regard to which the commissioners were requested to make application for an extension of power.

Surely, we are progressing rapidly—a few years since, the community was agitated from centre to circumference, in regard to the subscription of \$100,000 to the Manchester Railroad. Now we find sums contemplated that render that a mere flea-bite in comparison, and with little or no previous mention of the affair.

There is such a thing as going too rapidly, and the most careful circumspection will be required to guard this community from the evil effects of such a course. With the immense State debt which will grow from the acts of the last legislature, involving, of course, increased taxation, it will not require very much of the debt authorized here to make the aggregate taxation unbearable. The two-thirds vote required is not that of freeholders.

FREE SOIL RAMPANT.—Judge Loring, of Boston, before whom was tried the case of Anthony Burns, the Fugitive Slave, has been removed by the overseers of Harvard College, from the position held by him as one of the Lecturers in the law school, because of his having fearlessly and faithfully carried out the provisions of a law which the Supreme Court of Massachusetts had decided to be unconstitutional—Governor Gardner, the man who has just been elevated to that position by an overwhelming Know Nothing majority, was among those who voted to sacrifice Judge Loring for the unpardonable crime of executing, in the famous Burns case, that provision of the Federal constitution which enjoins the surrender of "Fugitives from Labor." Verily a national man is Governor Gardner, and a national party has Know Nothing demonstrated itself to be in Massachusetts.

"The Southern Flag" is the name of a very neatly printed paper, the first number of which has just reached us. It is published at Goldsboro', N. C., by J. Wm. Potter, and edited by John Robinson. As its name implies, it is strongly Southern in its tone, and gives evidence of opposition to the spread of isms. Mr. Robinson is a gentleman of talents and education.

Pub. Doc.—We are indebted to Hon. W. S. Ashe for a copy of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the state of the finances of the U. S. Government, for the year 1854.

The new revenue bill fixes the State Tax on auction sales at 4 per cent, instead of 2½ per cent as formerly. This can hardly fail to operate favourably at commercial points.

Hilton Bridge.

Thomas H. Williams, Esq., Chairman of the Bridge Committee, requests us to state that Hilton Bridge is now completed,—has been received from the contractors, and is ready for travel. The bridge is believed to be well constructed, and satisfactory in every respect. The construction of this bridge, which is free, will be a great accommodation to the citizens of the upper portion of this county and of Brunswick, as well as an advantage to the trade of Wilmington.

The amount paid the contractors is ten thousand dollars, which is believed to be exceedingly moderate for so large and substantial a structure. The committee deserve credit for their successful supervision of the work, and we think equal credit is due to our friend and neighbour, H. L. Holmes, Esq., for his able and successful advocacy of its claims before the County Court.

"None and No Law Passed."

Under the above heading, the Raleigh spirit of the Age publishes an article in its last issue, bewailing the adjournment of the Legislature without having passed any of the laws demanded by the friends of Temperance. We regret too that some reformatory legislation has not been adopted. We believe that some reformation is desirable and would operate beneficially; but while we regret this, we are not in the slightest degree surprised at it, nor do we think the "Spirit of the Age" should be. We have and again warned the too excitable friends of Temperance of the imminent danger that there was of all action being defeated and the substantial triumph of temperance principles indefinitely postponed, if not finally jeopardized by the course adopted. In attempting to grasp too much they endangered all, and, so far as the late Legislature is concerned, they lost all.

These things are now potent to the meanest capacity. Few can doubt that the intemperate zeal of some, and the intolerant spirit of others, have done serious and lasting injury to a good cause. When we warned our temperance friends of this, we were denounced as unfriendly, or sacred as at stupid and behind the age. The very caption we have quoted from the "Spirit of the Age" tells the story. It bears witness to the success of the species of tactics adopted by the ultra in their attempt to bully the Legislature. The thing had no earthly weight with the General Assembly, simply because it had been run in the ground. We have said a dozen times to our friends in the South that the State is benefitted in the spirit of the law, and will continue to be the law, although that man would certainly have great confidence in his own powers of brass, or in the gullibility of his audience, who could stand up and deliberately assert that the military knowledge or array of the State is benefitted in the slightest degree. But, since we have found out the uselessness of casting feathers against the wind, or stopping the tide with a pitchfork, we have abandoned the equally useless attempt of endeavoring to effect a change or reformation in the militia system by ridicule or reason. We give it up as a bad job.

But all this apart, the day in itself can hardly fail to awaken patriotic emotions, and to be marked by celebrations and other tokens of the remembrance of a grateful people, upon the birth-day of one who is the boon of Providence to the human race, was so in an especial manner to the country which he served so purely and so well. The time can hardly ever arrive when the birth-day of Washington can come or go unmarked or unnoticed. Such a thing would portend no good for the country.

Surely politics makes us acquainted with strange bed-fellows, in evidence of which we find in the defense by the Wilmington Commercial of its Know Nothing brother, Henry Wilson, Senator elected from Massachusetts. Mr. Wilson writes a letter to *Vesperian Ellis*, Editor of the American Organ, the Know Nothing paper at Washington City, in which he says that he believes that the whole subject of slavery within State limits should be left to State legislation, and does not entertain the opinion that congress has any power to interfere with slavery, as it exists under the State laws. And this gracious concession on the part of Wilson, the Commercial says ought to be received with "great satisfaction by the Southern public."

Now, for our part, we wouldn't care if there should never be a single drop of liquor bought, sold, made or brought into the State. But that is not the question—the practical question is, whether any Legislature is prepared to pass a prohibitory law, and whether, if passed, the people would submit to its enforcement. The course of the Legislature which has just adjourned, answers the first part of this question pretty effectually. Such being the plain state of the case, it might be worth while to enquire what can be done or what might have been done, if a reasonable course had been adopted. The most flagrant abuses arising under the operations of the existing license laws would have been corrected. The laws themselves would have been made more stringent, with such powers of neighborhood restraint as would have pretty effectually guarded against many evils, now justly complained of. All this, and more we sincerely believe might have been done. But in grasping after impracticabilities all has lost.

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Public Meeting in Onslow.

On Tuesday the 13th inst., a meeting of the citizens of Onslow was held in the Court house at Jacksonville, relative to the internal improvements contemplated in their section of the State, and the efforts of their representatives in the General Assembly in behalf of the same, John A. Averitt being chairman and Jasper Etheridge Secretary.

The chairman having explained the object of the meeting, which was also addressed by Messrs. Scott and Averitt, a committee composed of J. G. Scott, G. J. Ward and J. A. Averitt, were appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting, who reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We, the citizens of Onslow county, appreciate the efforts of our representatives in the present General Assembly of North Carolina, in behalf of the Beaufort and Fayetteville Rail Road, and in securing an appropriation from the State to assist in improving the navigation of New River, the

Be it resolved, That the thanks of their fellow citizens of Onslow are heartily returned to Messrs. Fowle and Humphrey for their able, active and patriotic efforts to promote and secure the success of this object, and

Be it further resolved, That as a testimony of our approbation, respect and confidence, we hereby tender them a dinner at our county seat, Jacksonville, on such a day as may accord with their mutual convenience.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of correspondence, Messrs. John A. Averitt (Chairman), E. W. Ward, W. F. Peeler and E. W. McMillan; and as Committee of Arrangements, Messrs. M. L. F. Redd, A. J. Murrill, David Sandlin, Joseph Ellis, Jasper Etheridge and James B. Averitt, with such further addition as the Chairman may make.

The following motion was also unanimously adopted:

That a copy of the resolutions and proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Wilmington Journal for publication, with request that the Raleigh Register, Standard, and Gol-sboro' paper copy.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

JASPER ETHERIDGE, Sec'y.

Redemption of the Public Debt for the Week Ending February 17th, 1855.

Log out of 1842.	Log out of 1847.	Log out of 1852.	Total
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Supreme Court.

The following opinions have been delivered since our last report:

By Nash C. J. in Skinner v. Spruill, from Tryon, in equity, directing a reference. Also in Banks v. Richardson, from Camden, directing a *reverendum*.

By Person, J. in Morgan v. Tillett, in equity, from Camden, dismissing the bill. Also in Uzzle v. Wood, deciding exceptions to the Commissioner's report.

By Battle, J. in Brinson v. Hall, in equity, from Onslow, directing a decree for plaintiff. Also, in State v. Hester, from Chatham, declaring that there is no error in the record.—*Ral. Star.*

Important in Haywood—Blockade of the Ports.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 19.—The steamer Black War has arrived from Havana, with dates to the 15th. Great excitement prevailed throughout the Island. New military companies were being formed, and the Island was in a state of siege.

A general blockade of all ports had been ordered.

A proclamation had also been issued ordering the enlistment of volunteers between the ages of 18 and 50 years, capable of bearing arms.

A new military commission had been created for the eastern part of the Island.

The British ship Boscombe, had left Havana, and the Medea was engaged in conveying troops. It was reported that Concha had sent troops to Porto Rico.

The British Admiral reviewed the Spanish troops, with Governor General Conde, on the 12th instant.

A decree had been enforced prohibiting the sale of fire-arms and ammunition.

The Virginia Election—Absorption of the Whig into the Know-Nothing Party.

A meeting of the Whigs of Henrico county, Virginia, was held to consider the propriety of appointing delegates to a Whig State Convention to nominate candidates for State officers, when the following resolutions were offered, discussed, and finally adopted almost unanimously:

Resolved, That at this time, and under existing circumstances, it is inexpedient and unwise to hold a Whig State Convention for any such purpose.

Resolved, That, from our view, we can affect the action of our State, as far as the State, protest against a Whig State Convention at all; but should such convention be determined upon, we shall, urge its postponement till the month of April.

Remarks of Mr. Houston, of Duplin.

Delivered in the House of Commons.

The Fayetteville and Greensboro Railroad Bill being under consideration, Mr. Houston said, having addressed the House at some length on Saturday last in support of this bill, he regretted to say more upon the subject. But sir, I will throw myself upon the indulgence of this House to correct some impressions made by the gentleman from Orange. Mr. H. expressed sorrow, to meet the opposition of the friends of Railroads, and of gentlemen who had been acting in the advocacy of internal improvements heretofore.

But it added astonishment to this sorrow to witness by a gentleman of acknowledged chivalry an attack upon this bill, so insolent and ungentlemanlike as he confessed when attacking an attack on the gentleman.

The gentleman is exceedingly eloquent and instructive in his details to the history of the population, products and general interests of the county of Onslow; poor, she is inconsiderate in that Onslow is poor, that her people are poor, and that there is nothing in the soil, or commercial prosperity of the county to invite the railroad to her borders. He complains that the portion of the State between Fayetteville and Beaufort is too poor to be improved. Let me turn back a little, the pages of the North Carolina Legislature. In 1848 we find the representatives of the county of Orange upon this floor urging upon the State the necessity of embarking in this great enterprise, and we also find here forebodings among the champions of improvement the identified gentleman himself urging and pleading for this road, not upon the principal of endorsed bonds, but by the aid of the State to the tune of two-thirds of the stock, and what was the reason assigned? Upon what ground did they justify this extravagant request? Why sir, upon nothing more nor less than the plain simple and homely plea of poverty, and sir, I am informed by honorable gentlemen now present, that this was the available plea, and secured the passage of the bill. How artfully the gentleman "blows hot and cold;" the poverty of his constituents entitled them to \$600,000 for Railroad purposes, while the poverty of other sections entitled their applications to nothing, that is the sarcasm of the gentleman which I consider nothing. The gentleman gives us unmistakable evidence of a classical taste, and finds forensic ability, but sir, while storing up literary gems and oratorical flights he has forgotten that brightest jewel of human character, consistency. He has alluded to the position of parties, as *altruism* which the gentleman should never have made while the recollection of the late Gubernatorial campaign is fresh in the minds of the people. I wonder if the gentleman was willing last summer to go with Gen. Doffey into a debt of fifteen millions. I wonder if the gentleman joined with the press of his party in carpentry and criticising the "judicious" system of Governor Bragg.

He calls the Democratic friends of internal improvements "his auxiliaries." Sir, I am like an ancient

one, that I am not a man of many words.

He calls the Whigs "the State of the State."

146. An act to incorporate the Chatham and Randolph plank road company.

147. An act to incorporate the Hope Academy, Chatham.

148. An act to regulate the inspection of flour in the town of Fayetteville.

149. An act to incorporate the Chapel Hill and Durham plank road and turnpike company.

150. An act to give two jury trials to the county courts of Stanley.

151. An act to incorporate the Hillsborough and Milton plank road company.

152. An act to authorize a toll bridge over the Roanoke at the town of Halifax.

153. An act to incorporate the Chatham railroad company.

154. An act to incorporate the Fisher's Hill mining company.

155. An act to incorporate the Ward gold mining company.

156. An act to incorporate the Gulf coal mining company.

157. An act to incorporate the Chapel Hill and Durham plank road and turnpike company.

158. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to give two jury trials to the county courts of Stanley."

159. An act to incorporate the Hillsborough and Milton plank road company.

160. An act to incorporate the Rocky Mount and Franklin plank road company.

161. An act to incorporate the Scotch Ireland, No. 11 of York Masonry.

162. An act to amend the act establishing the county of Wilson.

163. An act for the completion of the North Carolina railroad.

164. An act for a subscription by the State of one million dollars to the State of North Carolina.

165. An act concerning the Fayetteville and Center plank road company.

166. An act to incorporate the Clarendon Coal Field company.

167. An act to amend the charter of the town of Nashville.

168. An act to amend an act incorporating the Tuckasegee and Keowee turnpike company in the county of Jackson.

169. An act to incorporate the town of Lenoir, Caldwell county.

170. An act to incorporate the Trenton and Havelock plank road company.

171. An act to incorporate the Jacksonville and Trent river plank road company.

172. An act to incorporate the Thomasville and Clemmons plank road company.

173. An act to incorporate the Sulphur Springs and Paint Rock turnpike company.

174. An act to prevent the falling of timber in Big and Little Ivy.

175. An act to amend the act providing for the better government of the town of Lincolnton.

176. An act to authorize W. S. Ballinger and his associates of Johnston county to construct a dam across Neuse River.

177. An act to incorporate the Wilmington and Charlotte Railroad Company.

178. An act to amend the act of the State of North Carolina.

179. An act to increase of capital of five hundred thousand dollars; and to extend the expiration of the same.

180. An act to recharter the Bank of Cape Fear.

181. An act to increase of capital of five hundred thousand dollars; char. to expire in 1850.

182. An act to incorporate the Bank of Wilmington.

183. An act to incorporate the Bank of Clarendon.

184. An act to incorporate the Western North Carolina railroad company.

185. An act for a railroad from Salisbury west to the French Broad, at or near Asheville. Capital stock six millions of dollars, of which the State is to take two-thirds; as soon as the railroad shall have been constructed, the State is to be entitled to a certain part of the same. The road is to be divided into sections of twenty-five miles each, the road to be commenced at its eastern terminus and built regularly, section by section, to its western terminus at Charlotte. When the first section is completed, the company is to be entitled to the company's bonds to be endorsed by the State to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars, and so on in proportion, the bonds to be endorsed as the road is constructed, section by section, and it is to be paid to the State, and to be held pro rata to the road, to the rail, and personal, to be mortgaged to the State as it is finished by sections, to pay the State from loss by said endorsements. The same act provides for continuing said road from Charlotte to Rutherfordton, and for this purpose the capital stock of the company is to be increased to \$100,000.

186. An act to recharter the Bank of New Bern.

187. An act to amend the act of the State of North Carolina.

188. An act to increase of capital of five hundred thousand dollars; char. to expire in 1850.

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THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, FEB. 19, 1855.

Hon. Kenneth Rayner, of this State, has been writing a "reply" to Mr. Wise's letter upon Know-Nothingism, which said reply, if not destined to immortalize, at least bade fair to be everlasting. It came out in numbers, like the "Newcomes," by Thackeray, or one of Dickens' serial "Tales." It obscured the twinkling of the Raleigh Star, and kindred luminaries, for some time past; if not longer, and occupied the columns of several other publications of the same character. It has been quite a literary curiosity—evincing a great adaptation, on the part of Mr. Rayner, to polemical diversity, although we have not heard that that gentleman contemplates the assumption of any other views than those which bind him in the bonds of secret brotherhood with the electors of Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, and the "traitor" who triumphantly returned Seward to the United States Senate, from New York. Mr. Rayner's "reply," and Abbott's "Napoleon," are both said to be finished, though it was at one time doubtful whether either of them ever would be. Verily, this is an age of words, on a small stock of ideas, and of great men manufactured on a slimmer foundation than the issues of a wild-cat or red-dog bank. Officer, or even the hope of office, must have a charm beyond the comprehension of plain men. Of all the miserable, pitiable and unfortunate persons in the round world, we do sincerely believe that the selfish political schemer, eaten up by ambition, not to be great, but to seem so, not to deserve high station, but to obtain it by hook or by crook, is the most miserable, pitiable, and unfortunate, and how much of this sort of thing do we see every day! It may be that we are more alive to this than most people. The nature of our avocations, as political editors, necessarily leads us to observe things of this kind more closely, while it affords more extended facilities for making such observations. Every day, and every hour, but adds to our respect for, and appreciation of the public man whose course bears the evidences of patriotic motive and consistent adherence to principle; and of distrust, if not absolute contempt, for the mere trader in politics, ready to identify himself with every new ism, to woo every changing breath which may ruffle the surface, like a shipwrecked mariner, careless of what land he makes so he gets waded into some port-of-office.

Oh, there is something inspiring in a noble ambition—it prompts men to do and to be—to think and to act nobly for their country and for their fellow-men, and to deserve their esteem and merit their rewards, and these rewards are glorious and honorable when so earned, not on their own account, but from the consciousness of their having been honorably earned and freely bestowed—a public verdict, the justice of which is confirmed by an inward consciousness of a duty faithfully discharged. But how different is the ambition to obtain notoriety through indirect means—to hunt for office sake—to smuggle into station through secret combinations—to ride into power on hobbies or excitements—to obtain rewards unearned and unmerited. To know every thing or to know nothing—to league with every temporary ism that the cold breath of winter wafts from the snows of Boston, or that comes loaded with the moral pollution of New York politics. Men by such means may become prominent—they may even attain their temporary ends, but like pygmies set on mountains, they will be but pygmies still. There be in this world twisting and wiring politicians of the kind we speak of—there always have been, and the present state of affairs opens for them a jubilee—a perfect squirming saturnalia, with the prospect—dear to their souls—of wriggling into success, but success cannot change their nature, nor obliterate one fact, nor add one cubit to their moral stature, nor make them less wriggling and twisting demagogues. For the open and many opponent we have all of us a proper respect, and when we feel that he acts upon fair and open grounds, our respect and esteem is certainly none the less on account of such opposition. But for the fickle aspirant, true to no principle but his own upgradism, now fighting for one thing and then for another—whose course leaves no ground for even charity to entertain a lingering hope of his sincerity who can pretend to any such emotion?

To Mr. Rayner and the sundry lesser darknesses of secrecy and pillars of *ism*, it would be indeed difficult to accord the merit of sincerity in view of their position and their antecedents. The people whom they are seeking to draw with them will sooner or later know what other merits to accord to them. In any case their calibre is too small to ensure an immortality even of odium or lasting prominence in shame. The world will be altogether too busy to recall to such minor affairs.

There is a rumor from Mexico, coming by way of New Orleans, to the effect that Santa Anna had been assassinated. The rumor is very doubtful indeed.

Mexico, however, is fast breaking up into a number of petty States, like Central America.

Remarks of J. Parker Jordan, Esq.

On the bill changing the name of the New County of Cape Fear to that of Harnett:

On motion of Mr. Cofield, the bill establishing Cape County was read the third time.

Mr. Steele moved to change the name from Cape Fear to Harnett, one of the leading patriots of North Carolina in the days of the revolution.

Mr. Cofield thought the people of the county preferred Cape Fear, as that river passed through the county.

Mr. Jordan said that he seconded with all his heart the motion of the gentleman from Richmond, He was in favor of substituting Harnett for Cape Fear. No County in the State has as yet received his name. The patriot and hero had almost been forgotten.

He was one of the foremost to lead the gallant sons of North Carolina to battle. Long anterior to the Revolution Josiah Quincy, travelling South to gather information as to the state and feeling of the Colonies in relation to British aggression, passed a night at Col. Harnett's house. Howe, Harnett and Quincy formed the social triumvirate—a compact was entered into that the "cause of Boston" should be the cause of the "South," and the plan of continental correspondence discussed. When the declaration of independence arrived at Halifax, Harnett read it to an immense crowd, and the people bore him off in triumph. He was emphatically the Samuel Adams of North Carolina, and British gold put a price upon his head. It was on the banks of the Cape Fear he was made prisoner and died before the close of the war—a martyr to human rights. What name, then, Mr. Speaker, more appropriate than that of Harnett? None, nor, none! No public honor has as yet been paid him by the State. His dust sleeps in obscurity and the spot almost forgotten. When he was last seen, he said to Mr. Jordan, he had some curiosity to visit the place where the hero lies sleeping. In an obscure corner of St. James' church yard his dust repose. But though a marble slab may designate the spot where his ashes may sleep—though no shaft invites the passing stranger to the contemplation of his virtues—though no granite column befits its tall head in commemoration of his deeds, yet so long as there is a heart to feel for the cause of human nature—so long as spoliation and integrity find a sympathizing cord in the bosom of man, his name will be cherished and the spot not forgotten. Sir, I hope the moment will prevail. It is but a small tribute of respect to the hero and statesman, we want to be on the popular side.

Railroad Jubilee.

The people of our sister town of Newbern and of Craven county generally, held an enthusiastic meeting in the Court House of that ancient burg, on the evening of the 7th inst., on receiving intelligence of the passage through both Houses of the Legislature, of the "Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Bill." Judge Manly presided and vividly pictured the glowing anticipations to which the building of the Atlantic and N. C. Railroad gave rise. The amended charter requires that one-third of the Capital Stock should be subscribed by individuals, to do which would require a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether.

G. W. Stevenson, Esq., was then called upon and addressed the meeting amid enthusiastic applause.—Resolutions were passed tendering the thanks of the State to the Legislature generally for its liberality in the matter, and to the Senator and Representatives from Craven county, particularly for their successful efforts in favor of the road. A committee of thirteen was appointed to take measures for the holding of a convention of the counties of Craven, Wayne, Lenoir, Jones, Onslow and Carteret at some future day. The Athenians are decidedly uplifted by the prospect of future growth and prosperity which the Eastern extension opens up to them. May they realize all the good fortune they anticipate.

A fire occurred in New York city on the morning of the 15th inst., at 78 Pearl street, occupied by Wm. H. Newman & Co., 4,000 barrels of Flour and other property was destroyed, together with the building. Loss said to be \$60,000, on which there is an insurance of \$42,000.

Gov. Reid, U. S. Senator, from this State, has been called home on account of sickness in his family.

The Resignation of the British Ministry.

The news of the resignation of the Aberdeen administration, brought by the steamer Asia, will surprise no one who has paid any attention to the progress of events for some time past. The miserably inefficient manner in which the war in the East has been conducted—the unparalleled suffering and loss of life among the troops, occasioned by the most gross and palpable mismanagement, had aroused the indignation of the whole country, and rendered a continuance in office by the existing cabinet a matter of impossibility. Immediately on the assembling of Parliament, Mr. Roebuck in the House of Commons, made a motion for the appointment of a select committee to investigate the causes of the existing distress among the troops, by which they had been reduced to a state bordering on destitution. The passage of such a motion would have been equivalent to a vote of want of confidence. Upon Lord John Russell as President of the Council and administrative leader in the House, devolved the business of opposing the motion and defending the course of the administration. This he did not do, but announced his retirement from office, saying that as in order to oppose the motion he must either be able to show that such a disgraceful state of things did not exist, or if they did, that efficient measures had been adopted to remedy it and prevent its occurrence in future, as he could do neither, he felt bound to retire. He could not deny what was charged, nor could he give the necessary assurances for the future. He went to show that under the existing distribution of power among the members of the government, there was really no efficient head of the war department—no one clothed with sufficient power to control all its branches effectively. In the beginning of the winter he had urged upon Lord Aberdeen and the other members of the Cabinet the consolidation of the offices of Minister at war and Secretary of war under one efficient head, namely, Lord Palmerston. Although he had urged upon the House, when the House divided, and there appeared 305 for the motion, and 148 against it. The majority against the government 157, whereupon the ministry at once resigned.

The resignations of the ministers were accepted and Lord Aberdeen and the cabinet only held office until the new ministry is formed.

The Russian army is to be placed on the war footing.

Prussia refused to permit the French army to march through her territory.

The French force to guard the Austrian frontier is composed of 80,000 men.

The Greek difficulty has been arranged.

Rejorts from Spain represent Mr. Soule, the American minister, as being seriously ill.

One Week Later from Europe.

The steamship Asia arrived at Halifax on the morning of the 14th inst., with Liverpool dates to the 3d. The news by this arrival is interesting, and we give it pretty much in detail as we find it in the Baltimore papers of yesterday.

The resignation of Lord John Russell has been followed by that of the entire ministry, and up to the latest moment prior to the sailing of the steamer, no new cabinet had been constructed. Lord Derby had been sent for and invited to form a new ministry, but he was unsuccessful.

Lords Palmerston, Russell and Lansdowne are all spoken of in connection with the formation of the new cabinet. The greatest anxiety prevails to the master.

From the Crimea the accounts represent that no fighting of importance had taken place, but supplies were arriving and the condition of the troops improving.

A slight triumph has been gained by the diplomacy of Prussia over Austria, the former's proposition to prevent the mobilization of the German army having been carried against the efforts of Austria in the diet.

England has made a loan of £1,000,000 to Sardinia.

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